INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES IN THE NORTHWEST DEPARTMENTS.

PEROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ROUBAIX (Nord), France, Oct. 20 .- Roubaix is the French Bradford, and is the most extensive centre of the worsted branch of the woollen industry of France. This place and adjoining town of Tourcome are also celebrated for their woollen hosiery. During the last few years the monopoly of all-wool goods has to a great extent been taken by the French, and in this endeavor, despite the position which Roubaix now occupies, and the success that has been attained. people are not content to rest on their laurels. Every effort is being made in the direction of technical education to improve the quality of the work done and increase the trade that has already reached such splendid proportions. Indeed a few years ago Bradford woke up, startled and amazed at the strides the French were taking in this direction. One good result is a new Technical and Art School, which was not open when I wrote my Bradfo d letters, but which I have since visited and find equal to the Continental schools, though the English have not yet had so much experience in this di rection as their Continental competitors. Since 1871 France shows a steady increase in the value of manufactures of wool exported, and during that period the increase has been from \$54,000,000 in 1871 to \$74,000,000 in 1880; an increase of \$20,000,000. Merinos are the chief exports to the United States. The imports of woodlen goods from England to France are declining.

To appreciate the importance of Roubaix it is necessary to visit the whole surrounding industrial region, not only in the Department of the Nord, but in the adjoining department of Pas-de-Calais. The combined population of these two departments is nearly 2,500,000, the Nord ranging next in point of point of population and importance to the Seine. This region is to France what Yorkshire and Lancashire are to England. Indeed, if the reader can imagine a quadrangle with Dunkirk, Maubenge, Beauvais, and Harue for the four corners, within that area he will find the greatest industrial region of Fr. n e. In doing this he takes in the Department of the Somme, part of the Oise and the Seine Inférieure, increasing the population to over 4,000,000 and including the great commercial city of Havre; the cotton industry, with Rouen for a centre; the cloth industry, clustering round Elbouf; Amiens, the cradle of the cotton manufacture in France, and now noted for its cotton velvets and cotton and woollen yarns; Beauvais for its carpets and tapestry, as well as for the bravery of its women, and a number of other important places, which space prevents my enumera-

Making my headquarters at Lille, I visited the principal places of the Department of the Nord, by the aid of a horse and trap, preferring the excellent roads of this part of France to the monotony of the railway. The whole country fairly teems with small manufacturing towns and villages. The manufactories and the dwelling houses of the workpeople string along the roads, sometimes for miles. interspersed with corn-fields, brick-yards, meadows, orchards, barn-yards and wind-mills. It is impossible to tell where a town ends and the country be gins, so closely does manufacturing industry keep along the line of agriculture. The Nord has not the whitewashed appearance of Flanders, and dingy red brick takes the place of plaster and whitewash as a building material. Litle has become a very important town and is destined before long to be united in one great city, comprising all the surrounding towns and aggregating a population equal to Manchester. It is now the fifth city of France. Already steam traus run to Roubaix and Tourcoing, which alone increases its population to nearly 300,000. The main thoroughfare of Lille reminds one of the brilliantly lighted streets of the east end of Loudon; such a glare at night, goods of every description displayed on the outside of the shops—toys, clothing, furniture and cheap jewelry. Here and there are immense bier-halls, with rows of seats on the broad pavements. Business is thriving, and growds are on the streets which, in the new part of the town, are broad, well-paved, with avenues of trees on each side.

trees on each side,

This is modern Lille, with its recent progress and great possibilities. No city has undergone of late years greater improvements than Lille, and yet are greater improvements than Lille, and yet are countries all have this advantage over Great Britain.

Robert P. Porter. much of the old quarters of the city remain. Fifty years ago the homes of the working people of Lifle were described in the report of a commission to the municipal council in the following

words:

It is impossible to magme the dwellings of our working-classes without seeing them through the state of indifference and demoralization in which they live. They bring themselves into a condition of dreadful and deadly misery. In their dark underground dens, in their rooms which might be taken for cellars, the atmosphere, however leathsome, is never changed. The walls are covered with filth. The beds, when there are any, consist of dirty planks covered with dame and putrid straw. The coarse sheet, the color and material of which is hidden under a layer of dirt, resembles a sieve in texture. The furniture is unldewed, bedaubed and broken. The windows, always closed, are pasted up with paper, so blackened and smoked that the light is unable to penetrate. In some cases the windows are nailed up by the proprietor to prevent the panes of glass from being broken by opening. The floor is worse than all, strewed with rubbish, filth and cinders.

To reach its present condition, with handsome streets and fine blocks, with comfortable homes for is impossible to magine the dwellings of

streets and fine blocks, with comfortable homes for its working people built for miles along every road that enters the town, and even extending into the very grain fields, has not been such an easy progress as that of the new towns "out West," unretarded as they are by the dreadful remnants of a unserable condition of affairs. Then this region of France, now throbbing with industrial activity, was content to be considered an agricultural country; and then dess than 2,000,000 tons of coal was mined from mines that now yield 20,000,000 tons. The road from Lille to Roubaix is characteristic

of the whole country. Leaving the well-fortified town one is surprised to find that for a mile or two he passes rows of good dwelling-houses-small, to be sure, but clean outside, fairly comfortable inside, and generally with white curtains and plants in the windows. Then, perhaps, comes a s reich of country, followed by some old brick farm-houses, rows of workmen's houses of red brick with a white stripe round the door-frame, white sash, white blinds and white curtains. All have gardens. Next will come a row of neat little shops. In the vicinity of a large factory had waved a field of rye, but the ground was being prepared for next year's crop. Tall trees, hedges, autumn wild flowers, orchards laden with ripening pears and apples met the eye on all sides as I drove through the manufacturing town of Lannoy, noted, I should say, for the tallness and narrowness of its doors and windows and for the variety of shades those doors and windows were painted. Indeed, one would suppose the dwellers in Lannoy were attenuated giants, and that having built their doors and windows to accord with their stature, they then decided to call attention to the fact by painting them black, bright red, maroon, pink, light green and yellow.

Sary
The men I met on these excursions were generally he

dressed in the blue blouse of the country, with darkchestnut colored velveteen trousers that seemed ed nearly a yard wide in the vicinity of the pocket. There were no half-starved faces among them. Wages, I found, averaged about the same as in England, but the French have the advantage in the location of the factories in the midst of fresh air and green fields. The economists of England who think lightly of French competition would do well to study carefully what the French doing in this department, for the time is not far distant when, aided by a secure and profitable home market, the manufacturers of the Northwest of France will be England's greatest competitors in the markets of the world. Some English and Scotch manufacturers have already cognized this fact, and finding they can manufacture more cheaply in protective France than in free-trade England, have started large mills and factories within the area marked out in the beginning of this letter.

Roubaix is becoming a handsome as well as an

important town. With the single exception of Chicago, I have never seen so many buildings in the course of construction and just completed as in Roubaix. Half a century ago it had about 13,000 inhabitants; to-day with the immediate suburbs, it has 100,000. Sur rounding it in every direction are large newly built factories, with the latest modern machinery Dyeing and designing has become a science, both the municipality and the National Government contributing generously to the industrial schools of Roubaix. Boys with brains and aptitude for the work are furnished with food and clothing while they perfect themselves in their trades. A: Tourcoing there are over fif y factories for carpets, material for curtains and tapestry. The goods turned out here exhibit an immense amount of in taste, especially in designing. Thave already given the wages in the textile industries of France. They will average higher in this region than in any other

part of the country. The consumption of linen in France is very great. It is generally used for underelothing. As the linea blouse, either dyed or undged, is the universal outer garment, the consumption is reckoned at seven yards per annum for each person, or about 263,000,000 yards. The official statistics show that 40,000 out of the 60,000 persons employed in the flax, jute, or hemp industry belong to the Department of the Nord. Lille, Cambrai and Tourcoing are the principal centres of the industry; 36,000 out of the 110,000 spinners and weavers of woollen goods found by census agents are reported in the Nord. Of the 40,000 reported as engaged in miscellaneous silk manufacture, 26,000

ported in the Nord. Of the 40,000 reported as engaged in miscellaneous silk manufacture, 26,000 belong to this department centring at Lille.

This whole district is dotted with interesting towns, abounds in thriving industries and bustles with industrious people. Dunquerque, which impecunious Charles II, sold to Louis Quatorze, is now one of the cleanest towns in France, with a port forming an outlet to this manufacturing district. It is famous for sugar relining, jute manufacturing, its belfry 306 feet high, and its peal of bells. Donat, with wide streets and large gardens, celebrated in childhood's memory for its Giant of Osier thirty feet high, and his jolly wife, shares in the manufacture of lace gauze, cottons, linens, thread, etc., and is still enriched by scientific institutions and noted for letters. From the heights of Cassel, on a clear day, you can see the white cliffs of England, Ypres and Ostend, Belgium, and a number of French towns—a view of three kingdoms. In the tortuous streets of ancient Senlis may be found in good preservation the original Gallo-Reman walls and twenty-eight watch-towers, grim and war-like as in by-gone days, yet the silence of this old town is broken by the hum of the spindle and the clatter of the loom. Valencemnes, once so famous for lace, and now the fortress of the Scheldt, has caught the medern progressive fever, and this dark and ill-built town has taken up with iron and coal, more in accordance with its appearance than the beautiful lace of old.

Tarning to the Pas-de-Calais we have Boulogne

in accordance with its appearance than the beautiful lace of old.

Torning to the Pas-de-Calais we have Boulegne and Calais, both noted sea-ports, though the latter has become noted for the manufacture of tulle. Over 16,000 persons are engaged in this fabrication, and the value of their product annually is \$12,-000,000. A novel industry may be found at St. Omer, where annually 40,000,000 pipes are turned out. The basin of coal underlying this department begins as far east as Aix-la-Chapeile, running westward through Belgiam and thence beneath the Channel to England, where it seems to have dumped its most precious load. Boulogne makes 3,000,000

begins as far east as Aix-la-Chapeile, running westward through Belgiam and thence beneath the Channel to England, where it seems to have dumped its most precious load. Boulogne makes 3,000,000 gross of pens annually. Ship-beilding is carried on here at several points. It is the most important sugar manufacturing department, producing about 150,000,000 pounds of sugar and 75,000,000 pounds of melasses. The fine old city of Arras, with its Gothic gable houses supported on arcades, something like Chester, is the centre of this trade. Arras had the honor of producing Robespierre, probably the most sangunary despot the world has seen, and yet who made his entry into public life under the legis of a couple of benevolent priests of Arras—eloquently contending for the total abolition of capi al punishment.

Such is the Northwest of France to-day. The chimneys perhaps are not quite so high and the piles of bricks and mortar not quite so massive as in the North of England. Certainly the French towns are not so closely packed with factories nor so gloomy. Organization is undoubtedly better in England, but in spite of this advantage the Frenchman is more economical and thrifty than the Englishman, and in matters where taste in colors or designs are important factors, the French manufacture has the best of it. The great advantage in the industrial districts of France is that the workingman can obtain land to build his house upon in the country. He cannot do this in England, John Bright has so recently shown that the British workman is obliged to herd with his whole family in a single room, and one reason for this is, I think, the fact that the landed aristocracy would never permit the land to be used there as in France or Germany, for the benefit of the toilers—it might disligare a deer park. In England the land must be walled or fenced; to walk in a field and pull a handful of corn-flowers or poppies or rinening grain would be a crime that fine or imprisonment would alone expate. In Northwestern France and in Germany I ha

CLEARING UP A MISUNDERSTANDING.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON ADDRESSES HIS CON-

GREGATION-ESSENTIAL BELIEFS. Before announcing his text at the morning service at All Souls' Episcopal Church yesterday, the Bev. R. Heber Newton made a few remarks to his congre-gation for the purpose, as he said, of clearing their mit ds of a misunderstanding which he had noticed during the cell, about the suspension of his course of lectures on the books of the Old Testament. He said: "My understanding of our Church is, that a presbyter's action is very much like that of a subordinate officer in

To have refused a request made in the manner the bishop made it to me wo insubordination. If it had been made on the ground of official right, a principle would have been involved which would have called for my resistance. I understood the bishop to imply that, in consequence of the clamor that had been raised, he deemed it judicious for me to suspend the course of lectures at present. There was no principle involved in such a request as that. I am not silenced as to my ordinary teaching; that will continue along the lines upon which I have been moving in the past. I did not give up the idea of continuing my course of lectures, but simply adjourned them at the bishop's request until the present excitement could be allayed 1 shall renew them when the time seems to me right Further, let me correct the misapprehension which I observe to be rather widespread. These Bible lectures did not take the place of an ordinary sermon. I quite agree with my critics of the clergy and of the press, who ay that even if it is timely to promulgate the new criti. cism, the sermon is not the best means of so doing. I would not have thought of giving this course, even before my own morning congregation. For that I try to have, always, some word helpful in daily life. I purposely se ceted the sleepy hours of the afternoon, because I knew that no one would come cut then unless he desire such help as I sought to give. I refrained from giving these lectures in the evening because that thus would draw a misceliancous audience. To those who came in the afternoon i gave what has always been conceded to be the privilege and duty of a paster, a course of Bibble exposition. Only my exposition was made in the light of the new criticism. So far from seeking any merely destructive work I was carrieally seeking to aid those who had lost the traditional yiew of the Old Testament to regain a conception of it which would enable them to recognize the reality of the spiritual revelation recorded in it, while freely reading the literary records of that revelation. I have got through the period when I care for merely destructive work. As I view it, for those whom, slove, I attempted to reach, my work was thoroughly constructed. I need no further evidence of the rightfulness of my view of this matter than the letters which I have received this week. that no one would come cut then unless he desire

One word more. If I had not felt that I had a perfect

week.

"One word more. If I had not felt that I had a perfect right to this view of the Old Testament in our Church I would not have remained in it. It seems to me a serious matter to even appear to repress the iberty of investigation and of unterance in our Church, and I am sincerely sorry, therefore, that our bishop has seen fit to make the request which he did. That, however, is a matter for him; and not for me. In some way the spread of a more rational view of the Old Testament must go on."

In his sermon on "Is there any necessary connection between belief and connduct?" he said: "Proverbs grow with the growth of the race in the knowledge of truth. Such a proverb is now growing in the expression it makes no difference what a man believes so long as his life is right. This contains a half truth. It is true if by belief is meant the creeds—the body of systematic theology which is taught in the seminaries. Creeds attempt an accuracy of thou, but about the problems of life which is unnecessary and impossible. Creeds, however, are not indifferent; they have their effect non character, because all thought shapes character. The essential beliefs are, first, in God; second, in the spiritual nature of man; tuird, in the life to come. Without a belief in God there can be no moral character; without a belief in the spiritual nature man would be enslaved to his lower nature, and without a belief in the spiritual nature man would be taken away." lief in the future life one great inducement to goodness would be taken away."

HE MIGHT YELL AT IT.

A nervous American writes from Massachu-A nervous American writes from Massachii-setts to the Mayor of Chicago a vehement protest against allowing Britons to put a steamer on the great lakes. The writer is apprehensive of trouble in the event of a war, when the British vessel might become a pirale and levy contributions from every port on the lakes. Mayor Harrison replies that his jurisdiction extends no farther than the Chicago River and the skating-pond, and that the instant a British pirate appears there he will call out yelled at it, it would go away.

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

TOO MUCH EXPECTED OF ADAM AND EVE. At the West Presbyterian Church yesterday orning the Rev. Dr. J. R. Paxton, after thanking his ongregation for their generous contribution of \$10,675 the "Church Extension Fund," preached on "The first Adam and the last Adam. He said: "We all have a grudge against Adam. Adam is the black sheep that disgraced the human family. We don't speak flatteringly of the first pair. We don't like to name children after them. Eve is more roundly abosed than Adam bhaself. We are like the French police; when anything happens they say 'Find the woman.' But if Eve did sin first, it was despicable in Adam, the only man in the world, to fice from the only it was desplesble in Adam, the only man in the world, to fice from the only woman in the world, to fice from the only woman in the world, when she needed him most. Did you ever think what it was to be the first man or first woman—the very first! We expect too much of Adam and Eve. They had to find everything out for the first time. No mother nursed Eve. They had to taste the fruits of the garden for the first time; they had to taste the fruits of the carden for the first time; they had to be burned before they could dreaf the fire. Now you and I are the heirs of all the ages, rich in warnings; and when the devil takes us by the hand and whispers: The fruit is good and pleasant, we may covet the forbidden fruit, but we know what we shall have to pay. There is too much cheap talk about Adam in this inheteenth century. Christ never reflected on Adam. When Adam fell he lost his balanese wheel—he ceased to keep time with God. He fell, but it was a fall upward and not downward in the plan of God. Who is the better man; he who hardly knows good from evil, never tempted; or he who fights with the devil in the wilderness and conquers in the name of Jeaus! Our worth is measured by our resistance to the devil. The tried man is the grandest. St. Paul is worth more to humanity than ten legions of Demases. Better that the whole American army had sunk in the Delaware River, than that George Washington had been leaf. Don't grieve over a lost Eden. Rise to the higher. We must be bom from above. We must see a light above that of the sin on the way to Damascus. We have no time for knocking down men of straw; bid farewell to Adam and the Patriarchs.

Mosea is covered up in Christ. All things are become new. The gates are closed behind us. Its a crux crid-cism. Do a little repeating. Leave Adam, pass on to Christ, the Way, the Truth, the Life, of whom half has not been told."

THROUGH THE TEMPORAL TO THE ETERNAL

THROUGH THE TEMPORAL TO THE ETERNAL. At Grace Church, Bishop Jaegar, of Kenym College Ohio, preached at 4 o'clock from Genesis xvii. 8. give unto thee and to thy seed after the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession." The peculiar fact to be noted he said is that this promise was not realized by Abraham nor by his seed. Abraham wandered over the land a stranger, finding at last indeed a tomb in the land, but this he bought. For a short time under David and Solomon his descendants held the land, but captivity soon followed. Was Abraham deceived! The captivity soon followed. Was Abraham deceived! The
New Testament throwns light on this. Christ taught that
God was not the God of the dead, but of the living; so
the resurrection accomplished for Abraham what life,
had not. He looked through the temporal to the eternal
For us, too, the present does not exhaust God's promises.
We look for immortality and find atomb. We must
look to the future for full fruition. The Epicurean thinks
the promise is only in the temporal; the Ascetic, only in
the Eternal; but we think that the promise must be realized through ithe temporal, which is like dissolving clearer our
vision of the Eternal. Faith is the second sight which
pierces through and beyond. Learn then not to rest satislied with the temporal, but look through it, and live
through it, for the city of rest."

CONSCIENCE AND FAITH.

CONSCIENCE AND FAITH. The Rev. D. J. R. Day, of St. Paul's Methodist Epise pal Church, taking for his text, " Holding faith and a good conscience," said: "After all your creeds and church dogmas, is not conscience the only guide to truth! Yes! says the moralist, the one who relies on his own natural faculties. No need of the Bible; the spiritual capabilities are sufficient to lead the soul in righteous ways. Others think that there is something higher and nobler to guide; power which is outside the realm of the finite mind. Conscience is not the voice of God. More likely it is the voice of habit or training. likely it is the voice of habit or training, in order to be a true moral guide it must be the same at all times. There are different views of right with different persons under the same general circumstances, and there would be an endless confusion if there were nothing to show the truth. Conscience can be reasoned out of countenance. The first argument against it is met with a certain vitor, but in a short time the sting is gone and death ensues. Stubboruness is sometimes mistaken for engagence."

In his morning sermon, the Rev. Dr. Patton said Thoughts are the ultimate test of character. The significance of an act lies in the thought behind it. In life, as in law, a man is presumed to intend the legitimate result of his actions. But if the dominant philosophy, which makes a man's acts the unavoidable result of circumstances, should ever control our daily life, we would have to hold that a bad man is no more to blame for h crimes than a snake is for biting, and we would put a dangerous man out of the way before he did harm, just as dangerous man out of the way before he did harm, Just as we do with a can of dynamite. Thoughts are an unequivocal test of character. Nothing lies closer to the soul, and though we cannot see the soul itself, we can see its reflection in the stream of our thought. If good and evil lie only in words and actions, as some maintain, then the stroke of paralysis that sealed the tonzue and stilled the hand would be a blessing, for it would remove from us the possibility of wrong doing. But our life is made up enledly of thoughts; and duty requiresus to keep watch over them. One enief harm of the theatre, the novel and the like is that they emphasize the worldy tendency of our thoughts and hinder holier thinkings."

GODLINESS IS PROFITABLE.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his morning sermon, said:

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his morning sermon, said: "Young men of this day are much interested in physical however, physical culture profiteth a little, but godliness profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is and that which is to come. Two lives are spoken of; the one is seen and temporal, the other unseen and spiritual. Men who, disgusted with this life, launch out into the next, forget that the other is one with this in into the next, forget that the other is one with this in a practical sense. Some think that godliness is visionary. God means that it should be eminently practical and make life worth living. Godliness is not mere spiritual dreaming; 'its a power to lift you to something higher. It implies, in the urst place, a belief in the Word of God. Emerson was not mistaken in calling it the most original book in the world. Godliness implies a submission of the will and a keeping of the Commandments. God is ruler over the universe. You cannot get out of God's universe, and obeying his laws is goaldness. The misery in the world is due more to the want of godliness than to the want of bread and money."

THE PRESS AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, in his opening prayer in the Brooklyn Temple, asked that it might be put into the hearts of men who held the responsible positions of rulers of the press" that they might "stand up for the Sabbath and oppose Sabbath desceration, out of which grows thieving, apples Sabotta describing on the said in surface, and all sorts of evil." In his sermon he said in sart: "Standing right across the path of the proper observance of the Sabbath is the press. In almost every own in this country there is published a Sunday news town in this country there is published a Sunday newspaper, and such papers are supported by the co-operation of Christian neoole who purchase them. The men who control the Sabbath press are the champions of Sabbath prolanation. Those who wanted to obey God in the major of the exhibition for the Bartholdi statue by closing it on the Sabbath, were scoffed at by the press; and it is the conduct of the public journals that has made it possible to transple on God's day. Is it possible that the majores of the land are straid of the jaw of the Sunday press, that not a single New York pulpt protested against the outrage of opening of the Bartholdi statue exhibition on the Sabbath I i visited Coney Island and saw the great destruction of property caused by the storm. Was not this because God's day had been dishonored there as in no other place on the continent?

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, at the Church of the Strangers speaking of the spread of Christianity, in his morning sermon, said: "The prophecies of infidelity regarding the decadence of Christianity seem a long time in being ful filled. Voltaire said, at the beginning of this century, that before its close there would not be a Bible extant in Christendom. And it is a curious fact that the very house n Germany in which he penned those words is a Bib Society house, and the very room in which he lived was filled the other day, from floor to ceiling, with Bibles for Switzerland. The London Bible Society House, which distributes thousands of Bibles annually, stands on the distributes thousands of Bioles annually, status of the very spot where Wychiffe's Hible was burned so many years ago. And in Tokio, Japan, regular Christian services are held in a hall originally dedicated to the dissemnation or liberal views and the overthrow of the Gospel. There is great cause for encouragement in giving of our substance for the spread of Christianity abroad. This is a missionary church. It is undenominational. We belong to nobody, but everybody belongs to us, and I shall not rest content until the contributions for the work inside. Speaking of the need of relicious training among the lower strata of society, Dr. Deems said: "The popular notion is that you must begin with the higher chasses. The upper orders of society must be kept pure and upright, since they wield the balance of power. Bad logic. In all true moral reform the Bible rule is the only safe one—'from the least unto the greatest.' The upper orders of society rest on the lower, just as a house reats on a foundation. If the foundation is never the house topples. Moreover, the growth of a republic depends not on its secular but on its spiritual interests. Our own Government owes its stability to the righteousness of its founders. Religion is inwoven with its three, because brought here by the Huguenots of the Carolinas, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Cavaliers of New-York, and the Roman Catholics of maryland." very spot where Wycliffe's Bible was burned so many

MAN'S RELATION TO GOD'S PROVIDENCE. At the Madisen Square Presbyterian Church the Rev Charles H. Parkhurst preached from the text. Genesia xxiv., 27,"And being in the way, the Lord led me." Said the preacher; "Eleazer's journey was natural and easy. Yet he said 'the Lord led me.' There is room for God to work in the common current of every-day life. We can recognize the Divine, though to-day's roots are in yesterday Eleazer was consciously exercising his own jud ment; un. consciously exercising God's judgment. God does not touch, in the least, our personality. Our will, sense, sa gacity are free. We are led; but not as the horse by its bridle. There are no more supernatural portents. The flashing symbols were accommodated to the childish age

tied in History' for beginners, God's Providence to-day is staid and we describe; steld, because we can trust it; wholescene because it makes the natural faculties because we can read the more there is for God whien w. k. h. in you." Unsettled problems are a lirac element in the No loarney has so many forcks as the loarney of life. But there is a divine economy in not having te-merrow come fill to-day is come. However croosed he stream, it we strike out into the current, we shall get to the sea. We are tired with what we are go-ing to do. Yet we never have but the next thing to do. Is one perplexed as to what he must believe? He knows what he should do, into now Action trains thought. Don't wait to solve all the problems of benevolence. The highway of hencilconic opens in front of every man's door. Do not bestiach to begin the Christian the. The first slep is in the light, and perseverence will not sold out unless it begins."

THE VALUE OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTUR. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor spoke on the theme, "Character Speaks Louder than Words," He said in part: "I do not mean to depreciate the value of words. I would not be like Carlyle, who, by perpetually reiterating his saying that 'slience is golden,' broke the precept himself. Words depend on character; of course, then, character makes the deeper impression. Words may rouse opposition, which is avoided by the silent eloquence of a opposition, which is avoided by the silent eloquonce of a noble life. Words are spoken on occasion, like preaching on Sunday; character speaks continuously without interruption, not even by death. Words may be forbidden; but no one can forbid the effect of character. Poes this mean silence for Cirristians on the subject of religion it By no means. But after words fail, then there is ath left this higher and of persuasion. It is asked why people do not go to church. Captions critice scornfully say because of the poor preaching. I admit it, but what preachers are to blame! Not so much those who stand in the pulpit as those who sit in the pew."

GROW: H. O.F. MR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

GROWTH OF MR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH. Mr. Talmage's text was "Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." The names of seventy-six new members hadbeen read before the sermon He said. "The text is appropriately jubliant, and with the long roll of names I have read, our church membership has arrived at 3,045. When fourteen years ago I came to this city all the members that could be gathered together to make out a call were nineteen. 'What hath God wrought?' My heart overflows with gratitude to God and all Christian workers; for we are all tollers in the same great harvest-field, and what this morning is your joy is my joy. The church has widened out. The audience gathered in the chapel has widened out. The audience gathered in the chapel at my first service, and now this great amphitheatre is hardly sufficient to accommodate those who come here Sabbath after Sabbath, to worship God. The financial income of the church at that time, was less than \$3,000; our income now from all sources is about \$26,000. I am glad that we have made up three reclinates of sa army that is yet to capture the whole earth for God. Contrast the eulogy of my text with much that is said against the church universal hour day. It is unphilosophical and unfair to condemn the church universal because of a few bad men in it. It is said that the church does not keep up with the world, but the fact is, the world never has kept up with the church. The church is the great central light from which nearly all the great discoveries have taken illumination.

THE USES OF EVOLUTION.

A SUBLIME DOCTRINE-WITH GOD IN IT. WITHOUT HIM IT CONTRADICTS ITSELF-MR. BEECHER ON "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

In his sermon yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher said: "Of the doctrine of evolution rests on mere forces and leaves out God, it is full of con trary doctrines. Men complain of the difficulty of finding the continuity of man and the lower animals, and talk of the gulf between them and of a missing link, but a far greater guif lies between the moral consciousness of man and that of lower animals, and how can a Godiess theory of evolution explain the transition from the appetites and passions to the nobler sentiments of reason and moral consciousness, and show man infolded ! But if the theory of evolution shows the decree of God and He is behind it and under it, it is sublime in showing how He walts and works, causing the ascending development of the invisible, finer, and nobler ele ments. It is God in man mightfer than the animal. Evolution is thus the explanation of the course of true growth and a contribution to the faith that God thinks, plans and executes with scope of time and universal power and relieves the doubt why the world is left as it is Goodness is developing steadily though slowly through the ages. There is a something making the way human race up. I call it God. All the assaults on religion have only exalted and purified it, and made it more practical. Every period of transition has been a period of waste, but has made way for the better. "This s a period of agnosticisim when all are know-nothings. But it is only a desert between the lower and the higher, Ours is a time of loosing of old faiths, when men feel that they have been fooled, and they let go the owl. But it is no sign that the truth of God is failing. There has been jusas much doubt and agnosticism many times before. But the remedy is not to go back to the old age. Some say that we must hold fast the old theology, and so they bold that we have a don't believe it—swallow it whole. All new birth causes a deal of trouble. The truth is not to perish, for it is to men's interest for it to live. This time will lead to higher and better aspirations, and the next generation will go on and up. Many great topics are now unsettled in men's minds. The nature and existence of God is unsettled. There is no use in hiding it. It is a profound question, and I have sympathy and respect for the honest man who labors over the question. It ean't be settled by science; and no one ever pretended that it could. God is a Spirit and you can't demonstrate His existence as you de strate matter. When we stand in the presence of God, we know that His power is not in air, earth and water, and that the encompassing inspiration litting as up must be God.

we know that His power is not in air, earth and water, and that the encompassing inspiration litting as up must be God.

"The anatomy and structure of the Bible are now the subject of much research. Men used to think it as much the direct work of God as if it had been printed in Heaven and dropped down to man. But folks know now that it was not inspired in that way. God used seers and prophets, but the Bible was lived first. It is the record of the development of man for many centuries in God's light, until it culminated in the incarnation of God in Jesus Christ. To take away the old views is not to destroy faita; indeed, not explaining the true view will destroy more, for people will read outside and say, if they are misguided in one thing, they must be in all, and will kiek the whole thing over. It is a thousand-told more dangerous to the community to conceal facts. The Bible is not a dead book, but a fiving reality. It is a chart, but not the ocean.

"Then as to the atonement. The word is not a New Testament one. It would be better to substitute Christ for it, but the essential truth is the same. 'Christ the wisdom of God, and the power of God unto salvation. The old doctrine has gone under and does not now peep muster and where it used to thunder, and the truth stines out clears than before. It did not destroy astornomy to change its errors. So in relision, we may has on our way up, but all in the end. "Another vexed question's that of immortality, life ere and destiny it was never more investigated, add no inceme should engage more concern. Is the grave a home? Is there no experience after death? Is the grave a home? Is there no experience after death? It we have only hope here, we are or all ucen the most insertable. The law of God will not suffer the truth to be extinguished or long his. With leave if m God there comes faith that the world is marching on its royal way to millennial happiness and the rescue of the human race. Be not disminated in the contraction of the human race. Be not disminated in the

THE REV. E. L. STODDARD'S EXPLANATION A JERSEY CITY PASTOR'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS ON

HIS CONDUCT. The Rev. E. L. Stoddard, pastor of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, in Summit-ave., Jersey City Heights, took occasion yesterday morning to make a personal explanation from the pulpit about some mattersper taining to himself which had been made the subject of considerable gossip on the part of certain members of the church. The explanation was unexpected and created a deep sensation. Mr. Stoddard's wife was killed on May 14 by the accidental discharge of a pistol which she took from a drawer and handed to her husband to put on an upper shelf. The tragedy created great excitement at the time, and was officially investigated, the investigation resulting in the complete exoneration of Mr. Stoddard from even the sus picton of carclessness. Some mouths ago Mr. Stoddard began to be a regular attendant at entertainments, not only in his own church, but elsewhere, and occasionally visited theatres and other places of annuement in New York. Some members of the church who thought this conduct on the part of their pastor unseemly began to talk about it among themselves and their neighbors and their criticisms finally reached Mr. Stoddard's ears.

when Mr. Stoddard began his explanation yesterday, he was evidently laboring to control his emotion. He aimeded to the criticisms that had been passed upon his conduct and actions, and said that, so far from having forgotten his wife, whom he loved deeply and devotedly, he went to places of amusement for the sole purpose of distracting his thoughts from her and assuaging his grief so far as that would accomplish it. He said that his wife's image was constantly before his mind and unless he did something to distract his thoughts he feared that his mind could not bear the strain. He concluded with an intimation that so long as he conducted himself in a manner belitting a gentleman and a minister of the Gospel it was nobody's business how he spent his leisure.

A VERY MYSTERIOUS DOG.

Prom The Philadelphia Record.

The first Union Line night car on Franklinst from the Richmond depot has for a long time met at Spring-Gardenest, a mysterious avant courier—a long-legged white mongrel dog—which has aroused intense curiosity on the part of the car driver. "That er dog," said the latter to a belated reporter, "is a queer fish. Why, he makes a forty-five mile run every night shead of us as if he was just taking a consututional before early breakfast. He must have a big appetite every morning. He's the terror of every cat on the route."

It seems that every night this singular canine appears ahead of the car as it reaches Spring Garden and Franklin sts. No matter what the weather is the long-legged courier is there, and never loses sight of the car, although always a few yards in advance, until the morning dawn

begins to brighten in the cost and the car is on its final round. For three trips the mysterious canine runs in acvance, and, as each trip is four-teen miles—counting the constant detonus after the offending felines—he thus completes nel ase of not less than forty-five miles. The completes a clusse of not less than forty-five miles. The dog is as regular as the car, and always maintains a fair distance between himself and the horses. If the car is driven fast he increases his speed, and when there is any let-up in the car's progress the dog lags also.

As the driver remarked, he is a terror to the cats along the route, and many a milnight concert has been broken up by the distant lingle of the car bells, the chorusing Thomases, warned by many previous experiences that danger runs before the tinking sound, disperse in haste. All efforts to catch up with this strange dog have failed. He keeps his distance, and disappears as mysteriously as he comes, just as the day breaks and the car nears Spring Garden st. on its home trip.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained a special cable letter from London and special dispatches and correspondence from all important news centres in this country; fullest and latest details of the wreck of the City of Columbus; review of "The Story of Chinese Gordon"; letters from Paris on personal, political and literary topics; "London Gossip"; "Breadway Note Book"; Art Notes; musical and social news of the week; "Pulpit Sketch" of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn: continuation of "Jack's Courtship"; and a arge amount of other interesting matter, prepared especially for the paper. News of the day was given completely, and the following in a

day was given completely, and the following in a summary of important topics:

FOREIGN.—The new Spanish Prime Minister announced the programme of the Government on Saturday. — El Mahdi's forces are marching on Khartoum. — Several Chinese bankers have recently committed suicide owing to the unsettled situation. — The jury in the Wolff trial, in London, was unable to agree on a verdict. — An appeal has been made to the Orangemen of Tyrone to demand justice for the murder of Griffin.

Congress.—The Senate was not in session, on Saturday. — The House went into Committee of the Whole and devoted the entire session to a debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, which at times was somewhat acrimonious.

on the Fitz John Porter bill, which at times was somewhat acrimonious.

DOMESTIC.—A reception was held at the Common wealth Club in Philadelphia by Speaker Carlisle.

Work has been stopped on the new Capitel.

Munic Hauk and husband were summoned before the Mayor of Pittsburg on complaint of a French maid. The Fords will produce "The Beggar Student" in Baltimore.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion as to the effects of section 7 of the Tariff act. Legislators are said to have been present at a cock-fight at Amsterdam, N. Y.

City And Suburdray.—The Senate and Assembly CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Senate and Assembly

CITY AND SUBURBAY.—The Senate and Assembly committees on Saturday began their investigations of Commissioner Thompson's methods. — William H. Guion made an assignment; is liabilities will probably not exceed \$200,000. — Cardinal Mc-Closkey received an autograph letter from Pope Leo XIII. — Two ocean steamers went ashere in Swash Channel. — Senator Miller. Speaker Sheard and C ief-Justice Davis spoke at the Saturday Night Club dinner. — Edmund S. Tappan was accused of the murder of the Maybees. — Gold value of t e legal-tender silver dollar (412\fmathbf{1}2\fmathbf{r}2\text{grain}), 85.40 cents. — Stocks opened lower and after a small recovery were drooping all day and closed weak. losed weak.

Copies may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 3 cents.

JUVENILE DICTIONARY.

Bed time—Shut-eye time. Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed out. Fan—A thing to brush warm off with.

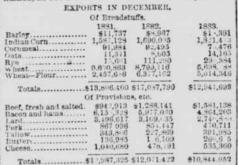
Fins—A finit's wings.

Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep
Nest-egg—The egg that the old hen measures to make

ew ones. Pig-A bog's little boy. Salt—What makes your potato taste bad when you don't put any on.
Snoring—Letting off sleep.
Stars—The moon's eggs.
Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttoned.

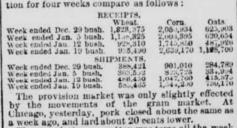
THE MONEY MARKET

SUNDAY, Jan. 20-P. M. The report of the Bureau of Statistics of the export of breadstuffs, provisions, etc., for the month of December, 1883, will surprise few person who have been well informed as to the current movements Compared with the preceding mouth of November, there is a decline of \$1,700,000 in the values of breadstuffs exported, and an increase of \$1,900,000 in the values of provisions, etc. exported. Com-paired with the months of December, 1882 and 1881, the exports of breadstuffs show a decline of \$4,100,000 from that of 1882, and of \$900,000 from that of 1881. The exports of provisions, etc., show declines of \$1,100,000 from 1882 and of \$2,100,000 from 1881. These returns indicate a total value for all exports in December, 1883, of about \$81,000,000, against \$92,960,000 in December, 1882, and \$77,-061,000 in December, 1881. The following table, in detail, compares the movement of the articles named, in the mouth of December for three years:



The events of last week, both commercially and financially, were important. It would be cheering to be able to say that their full effects already were developed. A further decline of 3@4 cents in the price of wheat, which carries the price to below 90 cents in Chicago and to a \$1 03 at the scaboard, and which instead of stimulating an export demand is followed by an equal decline in the markets of Western Europe, is fraught with unknown possibilities. Cheap-very cheap-bread at home is not of necessity an unalloved blessing: because it may carry with it a reduction of the wages of labor. It is not impossible for the ten cent loaf to be more easily obtained than the eight cent loaf. But the importance of the event is derived from the fact that it develops the necessity of an entirely new valuation of our remaining exportable surplus which probably is not far from 100,000,000 bushels. At what figure will Europe buy it? If it is not sold abroad, nearly all of it will be a dead loss to the country. It is idle now to say that speculators have done the damage by holding values above those of Europe, Titi TRIBUNE said so last August, September and October, when a healthy public sentiment on the subject might have averted part of the evil which it now is too late to remedy, Western Europe has large stocks, but yet will want more before the harvest. Forty million bushels are awaiting shipment at the Russian ports; Australia has ready nearly 12,000,000 bushels, and India. with an unknown surplus, will be shipping in two months. The question for American owners to de cide, and that promptly, is, will they accept such a market as there now is, or wait for still lower figures in competition with the accumulations named. Corn and oats held their values better than wheat, but the decline for these is 112@2 cents. Both the receipts and shipments at and from the principal Western points last week were larger than for the preceding week.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumula tion for four weeks compare as follows:



Week ended Jan. 12 bush. 4:6,4:50 1.047,700 41:5:37. Week ended Jan. 10 bush. 5:5.,4:50 1.047,700 43:5.77. Week ended Jan. 10 bush. 5:5.,4:50 1.047,700 43:5.77. The provision market was only slightly effected by the movements of the gram market. At Chicago, yesterday, pork closed about the same as a week ago, and lard about 20 cents lower. The speculation in cotton was tame all the week out, and prices drifted downward till the figures for futures show net declines averaging about 20 points. Spot cotton was quiet, slow of sale, and the quotations were unchanged. The receipts for the week were larger than for the preceding week, yet smaller than for the week of last year; while the exports were 20,000 bales less than for the preceding week, but larger than for the week of last year. The statistics are as follows: The receipts at the ports last week were 110,467 bales—against 150,390 b.es for the same week in 1883—which makes at total since September 1, 3,757,674 bales this year, against 4,012,231 last year. The exports

of the week were 140.822 bales, against 131,616 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 2,258,166 bales for this year, against 2,568,-

of the week were 140,322 bales, against 151,015 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 2,258,168 bales for this year, against 2,568,573 bales last year.

A little better demand for iron is reported, but it is not sufficient to warrant any advance in prices for the raw or manufactured article. In fact, it is admitted that no large operations can be pushed as the current quotations. The little spirit in the conditate, occasioned by the extreme cold weather of two weeks ago, has subsided, and the markets are quiet without any special features. The output of authracite coal for the first twelve days of January 1884 was 589,720 tons, or 401,073 tons less than for the same time of 1883. Yet the stocks at tidewater are full, and reports from the Western distributing points complain of glutted markets. The stock at Chicago on January 1, was 1,229,420 tons or 80,973 tons more than the stock of January 1, 1883; and the increase at Milwaukee is said to be still larger than at Chicago.

The movements of dry goods last week were only moderate for the season and are reported to have proved disappointing to previously entertained expectations. A marked feature of the trade was a peremptery anction sale of 3,000 cases of staple 20 of 3,000

there was even a greater supply of capital for loan, although few lenders considered it worth while to press their offerings below 12 per cent, which was the rate at which the bulk of call loans at the Stock Exchange were made. The domestic exchanges have steadily ruled in favor of this city, and that, together with the disbursements of Government, which are running far ahead of its receipts, has caused an accumulation of money at this centre, which we think never before was equalled. Yesterday's bank statement showed a total cash, in specie and legal-tenders, of \$103,679,400, and a surplus reserve of \$17,284,225, or nearly double that of a year ago. The statement compares with that of its same date of 1883 as follows: Assets—Loans now are \$15,127,000 greater; specie is \$7,692,900 more; and the amount of legal-tenders is \$10,234,400 greater (total cash \$17,927,300 greater). Liabilities—Deposits are now \$37,271,400 greater, and circulation is \$3,044,300 less. The surplus reserve, measured by the rule of 25 per cent to deposits, now is \$17,284,252, against \$8,074,775, but the proportion of the total reserves to the deposit liabilities now [30 per cent] is only 2.19 per cent more than at date. 1883.

The foreign exchanges ruled higher and strong all the week, with the result of a net advance of 132 cents for sterling. This condition has been foreshadowed for some time, yet the rates still are a good deal below the rates that will make gold exports possible. Perhaps the last 2 cents on the up turn will prove to be as hard to accomplish as was the last 1 or 2 cents to the specie imports point; so prophets of an early large out-going of exports, so prophets of an early large out-going of the part of the early given assurances that values should be sustained; despite rumors and facts of arrangements, that postponed an open fight, if they did not definitely service the difficulties of some of the railway pools, last week was a blue one at the Stock Exchange. The public would not come in, so its fluctuations were influe are reported at 2,445,042 shares against 1,711,716 for the preceding week; but two stocks contributed to last week's business more than one-half of the whole: St. Paul 343,000, Union Pacific 267,000, Western Union 231,000, Oregon and Transcontinental 222,000, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 217,000 shares—total 1,280,000 shares, Exceptionally, Illinois Central closed 2 per cent and Canadian Pacific, 1½ per cent ligher. The principal decimes by groups are as follows: Central and Hudson, 2; Lake Shore and Eric, cach 2½, and Canada Southern, 2¾ per cent; Central Pacific, 1½; Lake Shore and Eric, cach 2½, and Canada Southern, 2¾ per cent; Wabash preferred, 3½; Lexas and Pacific, 3½; Hissouri Pacific, 3½; and Northwestern and Omaha, cach 2½, and St. Paul and Manitoba, each 4 per cent; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1½; Central of New-Jersey, 1¾, and Readin, 2½; Missouri Pacific, 3½; and St. Paul and Manitoba, each 4 per cent; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1½; Central of New-Jersey, 1¾, and Readin, 2½; Northern Pacific, 2¾; Oregon Raifroad and Navigation, 5; Northern Pacific preferred, 5½, and Oregon and Transcontinental, 7½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Central of New-Jersey, 1¾, and Readin, 2½; Northern Pacific, per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Central of New-Jersey, 1¾, and Readin, 2½; Northern Pacific, Per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per cent; Pacific Mail, 1¾, and Western Union, 3½ per c Totals of both \$26,793,725 \$29,159,212 \$23,786,645

Government bonds continued strong at advancing figures, aithough they were innetive. The bids are 12 ingler for the 4 sand 18 higher for the 4 los. The market for railway bonds generally was unsettled, except for those classes which are securely locked up in the boxes of investors; but even of them the supply at current figures is equal to the demand. The West Shore and Buffalo 5s were the features of the market. The transactions for the week exceeded \$25,000,000, and their price declined from 57½ to 49%, and after a rally to 54% closed at 52%. Yesterday a "short" interest was developed by a sharp borrowing demand. Erie seconds, Missouri, Kausas and Texas general 6s, and the issue of Texas and Pacific also were conspicuously weak.

spicuously weak.

The following table shows the tons and percentages shipped, by each of the railroads east of Chicago, of dour, grain and provisions for the week

	ended last Saturday, in co week of 1883 and 1882 :	ompariso	m wit	h the	941	
	Weeks ended Jan- 1382.	18	1883.		1534.	
	nary 19. Tons, Per o	t. Tons.	Per et.	Tons. P	er e	
	Michigan Contral 17,9.9 29,0	11.817	22.4	12,634	12	
	Lake Shore 16.058 204	12.666				
	1 Port Wayne	0.007	17.0	10,965	- 16	
	Pan Handle 8,347 14.1 Baltimore and Ohio 2,134 3.	6,776	12.5	3,458	14	
	Orend Trunk 4, 160 7.2	7.018	13.3	8,972	- 1	
	Nickel Plate not open	1.000	3.6	6.171	- 1	
	Erie not open.	not	open.	5,265		
			-	-	-	
	Totals	52,822	100	66,892	1	
3	The totals of each artic	le carrie	d by a	ll the	rai	
4	roads in the weeks of three	e years v	vere a	sfollov	Ve:	
1	Week ended Jan. 19- 188		1883.		188	
3	Flour, tons 8.	100	10,627		25.30	
9	Grains, tons 37.2	50	29,860			
ă	Provisions, tons 14,7	04	12,336	1	1,7	
j			-		_	
i	Totals, tons 60,	103	52,822		8,3	
ы			*** * **	WT 45-4		

COURT CALENDARS-JANUARY 21.

SUPERAME COURT - CHAMBERS-Before Barrett, J.-Third Monday motion (alendar SOTREME COURT-CLASSES-BEFFE BATTLE J-THIRD MOREAU MODILES METHOD 18 STREET BEFFE BATTLE J-THIRD STREET BATTLE J-THIRD STREET BATTLE J-THIRD STREET BATTLE J-THIRD STREET BATTLE J-THIRD J-THIR

COMMON PLANS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Daly, J.—Case on-No. 5. No day catendar.
COMMON PLANS—TRIAL TREM—PART I.—Before Van Hoesen,
L.—Nos. 261, 263, 28, 827, 630, 532, 681, 419, 381, 348, 401,
272, 7-9, 802, 351, 365, 610, 262, 421, 343, 749, 7-6, 975, 550,
650, 656, 363, 303, 404,
CITT COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos.
1805, 133, 144, 563, 1214, 206, 238, 397, 396, 215, 227, 235,
221, 291, 566, 1, 2, 342, 181, 392, 201,
CITT COURT—TRIAL TRIBL—PART II.—Before Hyatt, J.—Nos.
307, 13-, 3, 2, 272, 513, 10-2, 150, 110-3, 5-1, 383, 504, 317, 136,
149, 390, 323, 327, 328, 387, 304, 303, 389, 366, 397, 389, 170,
391, 19-38, 521, 213, 10-1, 112,
CITT COURT—TRIAL TRIBL—PART III.—Before Hawes, J.—
187, 2079, 2096, 2140, 358, 346, 348, 361, 351, 364, 597, 596, 1223, 293, 290, 291, 647, 259, 290, 336, 340, 352, 1017, 76, 278, 2046.